

LETTERS received to Wednesday, July 31st, 1850:—
Rev. W. F. S. Harper, rem. for J. Rose, Esq., vols. 12 and 13; Rev. H. Holland, rem. for Mr. S. Backus, vols. 13 & 14; Mr. J. Pearce, vol. 14; Mr. W. Pearce, vol. 14; G. Marr, Esq., rem. to end of vol. 14; Rev. F. Tremayne, rem. for Mr. B. Young, vols. 12 & 13, and self vol. 14; H. Slate, Esq., rem. for H. Casper, Esq., vols. 12 & 13; S. J. Cawer, Esq., rem. vol. 13; J. J. Ball, Esq., rem. vols. 13 & 14; R. C. Scovil, Esq., rem. vols. 12 & 13; Ven. A. N. Bethune, D.D., rem.; J. H. Smith, Esq., rem.; Mr. Thos. Wiggins, rem.; Rev. J. L. Alexander, rem. vol. 14.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUG. 1, 1850.

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will (D. V.) visit the following parishes and stations in the Gore District, at the times undermentioned. The same course is recommended as at former visitations,—that the business of the meeting should be preceded by Morning or Evening Prayer:—

Stony Creek	Tuesday, August 20,	3, P. M.
Binbrook	Wednesday, " 21,	10, A. M.
York (Grand River)	" 21,	4, P. M.
Caledonia	Thursday, " 22,	10, A. M.
Tuscarora	" 22,	3, P. M.
Mohawk	Friday, " 23,	10, A. M.
Bramford	" 23,	3, P. M.
Paris	" 23,	6, P. M.
St. George	Saturday, " 24,	11, A. M.
Galt	" 24,	6, P. M.
Beverley	Monday, " 26,	10, A. M.
Dundas	" 26,	6, P. M.
Ancaster	Tuesday, " 27,	10, A. M.
Hamilton	" 27,	7, P. M.
Wellington Square	Wednesday, " 28,	10, A. M.
Nelson	" 28,	3, P. M.
Palermo	Wednesday, " 28,	6, P. M.
Hornby	Thursday, " 29,	11, A. M.
Norval	" 29,	3, P. M.
Milton	Friday, " 30,	11, A. M.
Oakville	" 30,	6, P. M.

OUR NEW VOLUME.

We this week present our readers with *The Church* in a new and improved form: at least, we hope that our readers will generally concur with us in the opinion of the change being an improvement. The chief objects which we have had in view, in altering the size of *The Church* newspaper from the folio to the quarto, are the following:—The present form will greatly facilitate the preservation of the journal,—being much more convenient for binding, for the library, and for reference; and it will be found, we are confident, equally convenient for easy perusal in its present as in its former shape.

It is unquestionable that what may be termed the Newspaper literature of the age is becoming daily of more and more importance; and without putting forward for our journal any unseemly claims of superiority over the general periodicals of the day, yet we may be permitted to remark, that we think that there is no paper of this class, published on this side of the Atlantic, which a Churchman would feel more desirous of perusing than our own. In the matter which its columns contain, every care is taken to furnish the public with a sound and useful religious work,—useful both as a journal of the religious events and circumstances of the times, and also as an exposition and support of the principles and truths of the Gospel as held and taught in the formularies and standard works of the United Church of England and Ireland. In this character, *The Church*, we are persuaded, will prove valuable and interesting, when bound, as a book for family reading. It will, years hence, be an instructive record of the events most interesting to the Churchman, in the history of the early struggles and establishment of his Church; its pages will bear at any time a re-perusal, and it will provide at any time a wholesome hour's reading, or a faithful record for reference.

The alteration to the present form also enables us to make arrangements respecting type, by which our subscribers are in reality furnished with a greater amount of matter than formerly. On the whole, we think that the change, not adopted but upon well weighed counsel and deliberation, will materially enhance the intrinsic value of our journal, while we are enabled also to offer it at a diminished pecuniary value, namely, ten shillings per annum if paid for within one month of subscribing. We trust that every present subscriber to *The Church*, will be as well pleased to receive it, and read it, in its present shape; and we hope that we are not too sanguine in expecting that the present arrangements are calculated to insure for us a still greater amount of public patronage.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Amongst the Parliamentary notices for Monday, 22nd July, is one of a Bill for the removal of the site of Victoria College from Cobourg to Toronto. We have noticed in the public prints for some months past, allusions to the effect, that the removal of Victoria College to Toronto was being contemplated; but as the truth of those statements was so perseveringly denied by the *Christian*

Guardian, we supposed they were founded upon mere rumour. It appears, however, that they had some good foundation.

It has also been asserted by several respectable papers, and by their correspondents, that the Victoria College buildings, property, &c., were to be sold to the Government for a House of Correction; and we believe there has been either a Bill, or notice of a Bill, on the part of the Administration, for the establishment of such an institution.

The *Brockville Recorder* has stated that he "was authorized by eight or ten members of the Conference to say that a proposition for the sale of Victoria College buildings to the Government had been assented to by the Wesleyan Conference, while in Session; and we were assured," he continues, "of its correctness by several other Ministers." It appears, also, on the authority of the *Brockville Recorder*, that the sum of five or six thousand pounds was mentioned in the Conference.

These, and many other circumstances, occurring contemporaneously, force upon us the conclusion, that the Government are determined, by the use of the public moneys, to bribe Victoria College, if not all existing Colleges, into a compliance with their anomalous University scheme. If this be not true, then the authorities of Victoria College are, notwithstanding all their protestations to the contrary, voluntarily seeking an alliance with an Institution which they have been, next to *The Church*, foremost in denouncing as 'godless.' Nor can we understand how it happens that Victoria College so opportunely fails at this juncture. We have been induced, from the Official Reports of that Institution, to believe, and we most sincerely did believe, that it was not only in a flourishing condition, but increasingly so, especially under the government of the late Principal, Dr. MacNab. King's College had often been taunted, through the columns of the *Christian Guardian*, with having educated only a few students in comparison with its more useful and successful rival, Victoria College. How is it, then, that at the very acme of its prosperity it fails, through want of support? And how will removing it to Toronto, where it will have a thousand fold more competition than in Cobourg, bring back its boasted prosperity?

We apprehend, however, that it is to be incorporated with the "godless University of Toronto." If so, we have a question to propound to our contemporary. It is this: The public, many of them *Churchmen*, subscribed toward the establishment of "the Upper Canada Academy," now Victoria College, as an Institution of Literature and Science. Our question is,—How are the Board of Victoria College to keep faith with those parties?

We fear that that very *Ministry* who were so stoutly denounced by, and in their turn denounced Dr. Ryerson, have, with the hope of securing the public support, bought him, with the hope, with him, of securing a large and influential body of professing Christians. They may have found a but too venal sycophant; but we can tell them that they will fail in their ultimate end. We know that that gentleman has no more influence in his own denomination than he has in the Church; and for ourselves, and for the public, we protest against such a use of the public funds. Too much has already been spent in a similar manner.

While on this subject, we may not inappropriately allude to the position of the Superintendent of education and his School Bills. We give him very little credit for Bills which are mere copies from our Republican neighbours, altered, in many places, to suit the fancies of the copyist.

The awkward and infamous attempt to place himself over the Colleges of the country, by the insertion of a clause in his Bill requiring the highest seats of learning in the land to report to him (!) ought to secure him the condemnation of every honest man in the Province—a clause which Mr. Hincks declared was in neither the original Bill nor in the last proof sheets! Who, then, would insert it but Dr. Ryerson? It is enough, one would suppose, to have over our Common Schools a man of no literary qualifications for the office, without the same individual forcing himself upon the Colleges.

NEW DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

Her Majesty has been pleased to nominate the Rev. Francis Fulford, M.A., Minister of Curzon Chapel, in the parish of St. George, Hanover-Square, and late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, to be the first Bishop of the newly-constituted See of Montreal. The Diocese of Montreal is co-extensive and co-incidental with the District of Montreal. Bishop Mountain, who will take the title of Bishop of Quebec, has issued a circular to the Clergy within the District of Montreal, recommending that those who are to benefit in their spiritual concerns by the arrangement, should provide a suitable Episcopal residence in the city of Montreal. A committee of clergymen and laymen have been appointed to carry out this object, and operations have been already commenced. The committee hope to raise £3000 for this purpose, and intend to advertise for a suitable house in the city of Montreal; and, if such offers, to purchase it for a residence for the Bishop.

The new Bishop is expected in the course of this autumn, and probably in the early part of it.

THE CANADIAN ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE.

A new paper, to be furnished every fortnight, has just been established in Quebec, with the above title. The paper is what its name imports,—a record of Ecclesiastical intelligence in Canada, particularly in the Diocese of Quebec. His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal has, we understand, signified his intention to use its columns as a medium of communication with the clergy and laity of his Diocese.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

We give below a Bill for the Incorporation of Trinity College, brought into the House of Assembly by the Hon. J. H. Cameron, and which we may reasonably hope will be passed.

Mr. Cameron, of Kent, introduced a Bill, on Monday, relating to Parsonages and Rectories in Canada, second reading on Monday next. We have endeavoured to obtain a copy of this Bill, but it is not yet printed.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE TRINITY COLLEGE.

Whereas it has been represented to the Legislature of this Province, that divers inhabitants of the said Province have used their efforts to establish a College in connexion with the United Church of England and Ireland, either in or near Toronto, or in such other place as may hereafter be determined on which the sanction of The Lord Bishop of Toronto, or in case of the division of the said Diocese, of the Bishops of any Dioceses into which the Diocese of Toronto may hereafter be divided, under the style and title of *Trinity College*, and are engaged in erecting and establishing the same; And whereas it would tend greatly to advance and extend the usefulness of the said College, and to promote the purpose for which it was established, that it should be incorporated; Be it therefore enacted, &c.

That there shall be, and there is hereby constituted and established, at or near the City of Toronto or otherwise as aforesaid, a body politic and corporate under the name of *Trinity College*, which Corporation shall consist of,—Firstly, The Lord Bishop of Toronto, or in case of the division of the said Diocese, then the Bishop of any Dioceses into which the Diocese of Toronto may hereafter be divided; Secondly, The Trustees of the said *Trinity College*; and, Thirdly, the College Council of the said *Trinity College*, not less than three in number, which said Trustees and the members of the said College Council shall be named in the first instance by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and shall in the event of their death, removal from the Province, dismissal from office, or resignation, be replaced by other persons to be named in like manner, or in such other manner as may from time to time be directed by any Statute of the said College to be passed for that purpose, and so on continually for ever.

II. And be it enacted, That such Corporation shall have perpetual succession, and may have a common seal, with power to change, alter, break and renew the same, when and as often as they shall think proper; and the said Corporation may under the same name, contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, prosecute and be prosecuted, in all Courts and places whatsoever in this Province, and shall have full power to make and establish such and so many rules, orders and regulations (not being contrary to the laws of the country or this Act) as they shall deem useful or necessary, as well concerning the system of education in as for the conduct and government of the said College, and of any other Institution or School connected with or dependent on the same, and of the Corporation thereof, and for the superintendence, advantage and improvement of all the property, movable or immovable, belonging to, or which shall hereafter belong to the said Corporation; and shall have power to take, under any legal title whatsoever, and to hold for the said College, without any further authority, license or letters of mortmain, all land and property movable and immovable which may hereafter be sold, ceded, exchanged, given, bequeathed or granted to the said Corporation, or to sell, alienate, convey, let or lease the same if need be; And the said Corporation shall further have the right of appointing an Attorney or Attorneys, for the management of the affairs, and generally shall enjoy all the rights and privileges enjoyed by other bodies politic and corporate, recognized by the Legislature: Provided always, that no rule, order or regulation which shall be made and established by the said Corporation in manner aforesaid, shall be of any force or effect until the same shall have been sanctioned and confirmed by the said Lord Bishop or Bishops as aforesaid.

III. And be it enacted, That all the property which shall at any time belong to the said Corporation, as well as the revenues thereof, shall at all times be exclusively applied and appropriated to the advancement of education in the said College, and to no other object, Institution or Establishment whatever, unconnected with or independent of the same.

IV. And be it enacted, That this Act shall be considered a public Act, by all Judges, Justices of the Peace, and Officers of Justice, and by all other persons whomsoever, and shall be judicially taken notice of without being specially pleaded.

V. And be it enacted, That this Act shall not extend to weaken, diminish, or extinguish the rights and privileges of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, nor of any other person or persons, Body Politic or Corporate, excepting only such rights as are hereby expressly altered or extinguished.

ST. JAMES'S CATHEDRAL, TORONTO.

Workmen are now employed in pulling down the walls of the burned church, preparatory to the rebuilding of the church.

BUILDING CHURCHES.

We are requested to state that the Rev. Dr. Beaven will, at the next General Meeting of the Church Society, Diocese of Toronto, to be held on Wednesday, the 7th inst., move the adoption of the "Report of a Committee appointed by the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, to

prepare, under the sanction of the Lord Bishop, suggestions and instructions to persons engaged in building or enlarging Churches."

Editorial Correspondence.

GLASGOW, 4th July, 1850.

Glasgow is rapidly becoming one of the noblest cities of which the British empire can boast. During the nine years which have elapsed since I left it for Canada, it has, in the West end especially, increased to an extent which would be deemed remarkable even in the prolific soil of the United States. Green hills, which almost yesterday were crowned with trees, are now covered with terraces, and crescents, inferior to nothing in the English metropolis; and what were quiet lanes on my departure, are busy streets, resounding with the Harrington and omnibus. Most assuredly here are no outward tokens of "ruin and decay;" though I understand that Glasgow, like almost every other portion of the kingdom, has severely suffered, and is still writhing under, the effects of the railway and joint-stock mania, which, like an epidemic, pervaded all ranks, a few years ago. At the present moment, the recent bursting of one of these enticing bubbles is casting a stern and widespread gloom over this great community. I allude to a species of Insurance Company, the Directors of which appear to have been, for some time, playing the parts of heartless and unblushing swindlers. The sums which they have appropriated to the use of themselves, or their friends, are almost incredible in amount; and as the stockholders are responsible without limitation for the debts of the concern, there are hundreds who are looking darkly forward to utter ruin. What renders the case the more deplorable is the fact, that many of slender means, and not a few widows and orphans, have thus been deprived of their little all. It is devoutly to be hoped that law's avenging arm will be able to reach the principal perpetrators of this commercial tragedy; and that at the bar of a Criminal Court—their fitting position—they should answer for their gigantic crimes.

I am happy to say that the Church appears to be here in a thriving and healthy condition. Bishop Trower is, according to almost universal consent, well adapted to discharge effectively the duties of the Episcopate. He is at once firm and conciliating, and displays much of that tact for which his amiable predecessor, Dr. Russell, was so remarkable. Though at this season of the year the city is comparatively deserted, the churches which I visited were well attended, and by devout worshippers, so far as man can judge.

It is with sorrow I say, that as yet there is no appearance of the deplorable "Dunbar schism" being healed. The "liturgical independents" (for such is their only logical designation), seem to be as unreasonable and rancorous as ever against those whose legitimate authority they have so recklessly rebelled. This is sad, but not strange. The more slender the grounds of disruption are, the more bitter is ever the enmity of the dissenters. As a proof, among many, of the utter want of excuse which exists for the conduct of the malcontents, I may mention, that the "Scottish Communion Office" is not used in any of the city churches, and that no clergyman in the Diocese is constrained to substitute it for the Anglican service. It is consoling, however, to add, that the nondescript non-Episcopal Episcopalians are by no means either an influential or an increasing body; and there is good ground for hoping that ere long all of them who have retained the slightest smattering of even moderate Church principles will seek re-admission into the fold which they have deserted.

You have doubtless learned, ere now, that the Bishops of the Church in Scotland have issued a declaration in reference to the recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In this document, the Prelates declare "that we do not consider the sentence in the case referred to as having any authority to bind us, or to modify in any way the doctrines which we and the Episcopal Church in Scotland hold, and have always taught, respecting the nature of Baptismal grace." The Bishop of Glasgow has just issued a Pastoral Letter to his clergy on this important and engrossing subject,—a copy of which I had the honour of receiving from his Lordship. It is an able and earnest production, affectionate in spirit, and becomingly dignified in style; and I should think would be perused with interest by the readers of *The Church*.

The sudden and deplorable death of Sir Robert Peel, as may be readily conceived, has produced a deep and solemn impression upon the public mind. It is the theme of universal and commiserating remark; and perhaps no statesman, whose political career was so grievously erroneous in many vital particulars, ever went down to the grave more generally lamented than the Baronet of Tamworth.

Miserable is the weather while I am writing. April seems to have usurped the place of July; the cold is so great, that few parlours but exhibit fires; and "the rain it raineth every day." Surrounded as I am by old friends, I cannot help often longing for our glorious Canadian climate.

R. J. M.